GUIDE TO THE E1 EUROPE FILE

[The E1 Europe file contains general data on Europe, specifically Eastern Europe after World War II under Soviet rule. The majority of languages spoken in Eastern Europe are Slavic, although other languages such as Turkish, Hungarian, and German are represented.

According to 8: Black, Eastern Europe has been characterized by "... backwardness, confusion, and instability ..." (p. 132). It has been subject to influences and political machinations from both the West and the East. The area has been predominantly agricultural and peasant throughout its history and the productivity has been very low, compared to countries in Western Europe. Under the Soviet regime, however, there has been an expansion of industrialization. 8: Black also describes Eastern Europe as a kind of buffer zone between Western Europe and Russia.

There are nine sources in the E1 Europe file, three of which are translations. The sources are not continuously numbered, there is no source number 3 at this time. 1: Karutz is a translation from German of excerpts from the Atlas of Ethnography--Peoples of Europe. This source contains brief but informative cultural summaries of the Volga Finns, Finns, Lapps, Estonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Great Russians, Ruthenians, Czechoslovakia, Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Magyars, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece. The entire source appears only in category 116 since it has been sub-headed for the groups mentioned above and the descriptive data

appears in those respective files. 2: Milosz is a translation from Polish. It is an analysis of the lives of four unidentified writers living in people's democracies. The discussion centers on the influence of Socialist realism on the minds of intellectuals. 4: Wszelaki is an analysis of the growth of fuel and power production in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. The author contends that these predominantly agricultural countries have been forced into an industrial revolution since the end of World War II. 5: Free Europe Committee is concerned with the Soviet attempt to transplant their agricultural system to the satellite countries. It is particularly concerned with the ways in which agriculture in the satellite countries differs from agriculture in Russia. 6: Shuster is a study of religions in the countries under Soviet rule. The author discusses Marx's theories in relation to the actual sovietization of religion and gives many examples of religious persecution. Like 1: Karutz, the entire source has been filed in the Europe file only in the 116 category. Each chapter on the different satellite countries has been subheaded and filed in the individual files. 7: Gluckstein is a study of changes in economy and political structure since World War II in Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary. It is also extensively sub-headed. 8: Black is a collection of essays by eleven authorities on Eastern Europe. The book as whole gives extensive information on the political and social upheavals before and after the two world wars. 9: Pool is a study of leadership in Communist armies. It has also been sub-headed for the individual countries discussed. 10: Mehnert is a translation from German. It is a comparative study of changes in the statutes of the Communist parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Soviet Union after 1952.

The E1 Europe file is primarily a holding file and it can be recommended only for very general information. The

researcher is advised to consult the files on individual countries and peoples for specific information. The file was obviously designed with a focus on post-war Communism and the authors display considerable anti-Communist biases. The file was processed in 1955.]